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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF PAKISTAN

IPF: (1992-96) $87 638 000

(PAK/91/016) - Assistance to Private Sector Teacher Training Institutions

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	28 October 1992
Expected Duration:	48 Months
Proposed executing agency:	Government of Pakistan (Ministry of Education)
Implementing agents:	Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) and Industrial Technical & Educational Institution (ITEI)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 884 100 Source of funds: IPF
Administrative and Operational Support Services (AOS):	To be determined
Total UNDP budget:	$2 884 100

Project background

Education is in a state of crisis in Pakistan and is considered to be in urgent need of reform and improvement. It is characterized by a high-level of illiteracy (about 70 per cent), low rates of school enrollment (about 60 per cent) and high drop-out rates (about 40 per cent), especially among females. It is the sad consequence of years of stagnation and neglect evidenced inter alia by a low rate of government investment in the education sector (2.8 per cent of GNP as compared to the 4.4 per cent mean value for developing countries as a whole). The standard of teaching is extremely low even when qualified and trained teachers are employed. More than 25 per cent of primary school teachers are untrained; and teaching is confined to prescribed text books, the relevance and the quality of which is doubtful.

Partly because of this deplorable situation, partly for historical reasons going back to the times before Partition, private schooling has gained ever increasing importance since 1985, the year when the Government of Pakistan reversed its earlier position by again allowing and recognizing private schools. The number of private schools, especially primary and middle schools, as well as their percentage in overall student enrollment has moved up considerably over the past six to seven years. The Pakistan Government, in its current Seventh Development Plan (1988-1993) not only values private sector involvement in the education sector but clearly assigns private schools a greater role in national education. The Government even provided financial support to NGOs for the setting up of non-profit-making educational and teacher training institutions. The Government's present request for UNDP assistance to Private Sector Teacher Training Institutions is to be viewed against this background.

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Description of project

The project has been designed to contribute to better primary education in Pakistan by providing assistance through two NGOs to set up two primary school teachers training institutes. The Industrial, Technical & Educational Institute (ITEI) will set up the Ali Institute of Education in Lahore, which aims to provide primary school teacher pre-service training to graduates for one year and in-service training courses of two-month duration. The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) will set up the Institute of Education Development in Karachi which will admit untrained primary school teachers with the minimum matriculation certificate for a two-month in-service training course. Both institutions have every chance of establishing themselves as premier institutes with expanding collaborative links with the public sector. Both are committed to favouring the training of female teachers, who are significantly represented in the profession, particularly at the primary level. UNDP has been requested to assist mainly in the initial phase, through financing training of the respective institutes' faculty members at "Link/Partnership" universities, which have been identified by ITEI and AKF. Once the two institutes have been set up, UNDP inputs will help finance scholarships for promising trainee teachers who lack the resources to cover the training costs.

The development objective of the project is to contribute to the improvement of human resources development in Pakistan through the establishment of two innovative teacher training institutions in the private sector geared to raise the quality of the teaching/learning process in class and more generally to increase the country's capacity in teacher training. The immediate objectives are to: (a) provide support and technical assistance for the establishment of these new institutions; (b) assist in the design and implementation of a training programme for their professional staff; and (c) set up a validated post-graduate diploma course in education for qualified teachers from private and public sectors.

By the end of UNDP's assistance, the two supported institutions will have been firmly set up as innovative initiatives of the private sector in providing quality training to teachers from private and public schools. It is expected that both institutions will have become models to be replicated at other locations and by other sponsors (including the Ministry of Education). In fact, given the current absence of an indigenous research capacity in education, both institutions are geared to serve as centres of excellence likely to guarantee quality and independence of research in a better way than Government institutions (if established) would be able to do. Both institutions will have co-ordinated their research activities and will have hosted annual national seminars on innovative approaches to teacher training.

Inputs

UNDP will provide approximately 80 work-months of international experts, 180 work-months of international and national fellowships; 54 work-months of medium-term training (in-country and abroad) and 36 work-months of short-term training, both for faculty and trainee teachers; audio-visual equipment and instructional aids, including computers, a provision for a mid-term evaluation in early 1994; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data	$
Personnel	814 300
Training	1 550 300
Equipment	464 000
Miscellaneous	55 500
Total	2 884 100

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF CAMBODIA

IPF:(1992-96) $105 319 000

(CMB/92/020) - Vocational Training for Employment Generation

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	28 October 1992
Expected duration:	24 months
Proposed executing agency:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Lead Government Authority:	The Supreme National Council of Cambodia
Implementing Agents:	ILO, Ministry of Education, LWS, APHEDA
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$3 683 000 Source of funds: IPF
Previous UNDP budget under PA:	$ 79 300
Total UNDP budget:	$3 762 300
Technical Support Services Two (TSS-2)	$ 72 000 Agency: ILO
Administrative and Operational Support Services (AOS)	$ 330 775 Agency: OPS

Project background

The above-mentioned project is one of the three components of the Employment Generating Programme (EGP) designed by UNDP/ILO as an emergency operation to address non-agricultural employment activities and training requirements. The two other components, approved by the Action Committee on 30 September 1992, are projects (CMB/92/008) Labour-based Infrastructure Rehabilitation and (CMB/92/010) Small Enterprise and Informal Sector Promotion. Each of the three components of the EGP, addresses a specific level of existing skills that need to be upgraded so as to facilitate the orderly integration of the beneficiaries into the civilian and economic society.

The EGP is an integral part of the Area Development Programme (ADP), presently being designed as an integrated community-based programme aimed at strengthening the social services, infrastructure and administrative capacity in the four North Western Provinces of Bantey Meanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang and Pursat which are the destinations of the largest number of refugees, internally displaced persons and demobilized soldiers. ADP will focus on the creation of capacity and systems for: ▸ rehabilitation and maintenance of secondary and tertiary roads; ▸ improvement of access to safe domestic water and improved sanitation conditions; ▸ increased agricultural productivity through improved irrigation systems, extension services, access to agricultural credit, access to agricultural inputs and better market access for agricultural products; ▸ promotion of small scale enterprises; ▸ improvement and expansion of the primary/secondary schools, technical and vocational training system; and ▸ improvement of the health care system. For the ADP, UNDP is presently funding a management and implementation mechanism comprising a Joint Technical Management Unit (UNDP/UNHCR) in Phnom Penh and two Provincial Support Units (JTMU and PSUs), one in Sisophon to serve the provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap and one in Battambang to serve the provinces of Battambang and Pursat. UNDP funds are also available for Quick Impact Projects (QIPs).

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In this broader context, project CMB/92/020 targeting vulnerable groups will impart income generating skills needed within the local economy through short-term accelerated vocational training courses; and, will activate the existing institutional structure at the national and provincial levels, rehabilitating the facilities and training/upgrading personnel so that it can respond to urgent demands for skills needed for the rehabilitation of the country. Indeed, the major problems identified in the vocational training sector can be summarized as follows: (i) lack of opportunities for acquiring skills that are related to emerging employment needs resulting from the drastic change adopted in the economic policy and from the rehabilitation effort and; (ii) rigidity of the formal institutional system which lacks the capacity to plan and develop training programmes which are demand-driven.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen the existing institutional vocational training system by building up the capacity and the capability of the National and Provincial agencies to plan and implement in a decentralized and flexible manner, accelerated vocational training programmes which will impart income generating and employable skills; (b) facilitate the development of a relevant national vocational training programme; and (c) impart income generating skills needed within the local economy.

At the end of the project it is expected that: (1) a decentralized structure will be in place, comprising a National Training Secretariat (NTS) in Phnom Penh, two Provincial Training Center (PTCs) (one in Battambang and one in Kampot) and six Outreach Training Units (OTUs) fully operational and capable of planning and delivering vocational training programmes responding to the demands for skills at the national, provincial and district levels; (2) Six to eight senior officials of the National and Provincial Agencies will be trained in the planning and in the implementation of training programmes; 30-40 mid-level staff trained in the operation of training centres; 20-25 staff trained in the planning and implementation of community based training programmes for women; 150-200 existing staff trained/upgraded as instructors; and 10-15 existing staff trained/upgraded as training specialists in curriculum development, adaptation of MES packages and TRUGA manuals and instruments, teaching aids, training of trainers and equipment planning; (3) a simple system for continuous data collection on employment demands will be established and 10 officials selected from the NTS, PTCs and OTUs capable to maintain the information system and to analyze corresponding training needs; (4) 3,000 persons including vulnerable groups will be trained in employable skills during 24 months through short-term courses; and (5) simple procedures, to follow-up on the placement of the trainees, will be operational providing the feed-back needed to make the necessary changes, adjustments and improvements in the training programmes.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 24 work-months for a vocational training planner, 48 work-months for two vocational training experts, 12 work-months for an expert in training of trainers, 18 work-months for an expert in curriculum development, four work-months for a consultant in employment and training needs assessments, three work-months for a consultant in facilities planning, three work-months for a consultant in equipment planning, four work-months for a consultant in training of women, 744 work-months for administrative support personnel, 48 work-months for two UNVs in women training, 24 work-months for a UNV in employment and training needs assessment, 24 work-months for a UNV in electronics/TV repair, 24 work-months for a UNV in computer operation and maintenance, 1,280 work-months for NPPP; subcontracts for the restoration of training facilities and for the identification/recruitment of trainees; fellowships, group training and in-service training; expendable and non-expendable equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 868 000
Subcontract	300 000
Training	165 000
Equipment	1 280 000
Miscellaneous	70 000
Total	3 683 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF CAMBODIA

IPF:(1992-96) $105 319 000

(CMB/92/003) - Cambodia Environmental Advisory Team (CEAT)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	**28 October 1992**
Expected duration:	**18 months**
Proposed executing agency:	**UNDP/OPS**
Lead Government Authority:	**The Supreme National Council of Cambodia**
Implementing Agents:	**OPS and the Technical Advisory Committee on the Management & Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources (SNC/UNTAC)**
Proposed UNDP contribution:	**$ 918 800 Source of funds: IPF**
Third-party cost sharing:	**$ 500 000 Source of funds: Govt.of Finland**
Total UNDP budget:	**$1 418 800**
Administrative and Operational Support Services (AOS):	**$ 141 900 Agency: OPS**

Project background

In anticipation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) UNDP/Phnom Penh commissioned, in April 1992, a report entitled "Environmental Priorities and Strategies for Strengthening Capacity for Sustainable Development in Cambodia". As a result of the process involved in preparing the report, land resources, fresh water/fisheries and forest are perceived to be the highest-ranking environmental subject areas in Cambodia among those listed in "Agenda 21". Indeed, a rapid assessment of the natural resources in Cambodia highlights the following situation:

Land resources: Land mines have rendered as much as 40 percent of Cambodia's arable land non-farmable. Average rice yields of about 1.3 mt/hectare remain some of the lowest in Asia. A relatively-favourable man/arable land ratio for the region, about four persons/hectare of rice land, is rapidly being eroded by annual population growth estimated to be as high as 3.2 percent. The return of up to 370,000 refugees, the demobilization of 140,000 soldiers and the daily cutting of wood is likely to place extreme pressure on land resources.

Forestry: Forest cover in Cambodia has fallen progressively from about 73 percent in 1965, to possibly as low as 40 percent in 1992. The Forestry Department estimates that up to 2 million hectares have been lost or degraded since 1979. Total exports in 1992 are estimated to be more than 1.1 million cubic meters whereas the sustainable annual yield of Cambodian forests is estimated to be 250,000 cubic meters of export-quality timber. Over the past decade, unsustainable use of forest land is estimated to have reduced the total forest area in Cambodia by about 150,000 hectares each year. Deforestation accounts for about 22 million tons of carbon released in the atmosphere each year. Uncontrolled and illegal logging, expansion of lowland agriculture, slash and burn agriculture, firewood gathering and cutting of security zones along highways have all been significant factors in this reduction. The cost of deforestation was evident in August 1991 when flash flood caused an

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estimated (US)$ 150 million damage to roads, reservoirs and irrigation structures located in the central provinces.

Fresh water and fisheries: The annual flooding of the Mekong River drives a system of in-land fisheries that have been of the most productive in the world. Today, heavy siltation of the Tonle Sap lake, from both recently deforested lands and from gemstone sluice mining in western Battambang is reducing the capacity of the Tonle Sap both as a buffer to wet-season flooding and as the major source of the country's young fish. Wood-cutting and the expansion of agriculture has reportedly reduced the flooded forest around the Tonle Sap lake from 800,000 hectares to 300,000 hectares. The loss of more than 60 percent of the fish-spawning and fish-feeding habitat could reduce inland fish production by at least that amount.

Moreover, the privatization programme launched in Cambodia since the late 1980s, the signing of the Paris Peace Accords and the arrival of a large-scale United Nations presence have triggered a dramatic rise in interested foreign investors. In most of the contracts awarded recently, it was discovered that: (i) there were no joint ventures requirements; (ii) no competitive bidding procedure was undertaken; and, (iii) no environmental protection obligations were stipulated. In the absence of any existing national capacity, Plan of Action prescribes the establishment of a "Cambodian Environmental Advisory Team" (CEAT) to assist the SNC in the environmental screening of foreign aid and investment proposals, and of the "Cambodia Environment Fund" (CEF) to counter-balance extraction-oriented business investments and infrastructure-oriented donor assistance.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) provide the "Technical Advisory Committee on the Management and Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources" with the necessary technical advisory services to review on a systematic basis the environmental implications of all foreign investment programmes in order to slow down current -unsustainable- rates of rapid natural resource depletion in Cambodia; and (b) start developing a human and institutional national capacity, to manage the country's development in a sustainable manner, by commencing the process of developing the necessary skills amongst decision-makers.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 18 work-months for a CTA/sustainable development specialist, 18 work-months of a contract specialist/environmental lawyer, 18 work-months of an economist specialized in natural resources, 18 work-months of an environmental planner, 18 work-months of an environmental education/training specialist, 20 work-months for specialized short-term consultancies; in-service training; expendable and non-expendable equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 242 400
Training	30 000
Equipment	127 400
Miscellaneous	19 000
Total	1 418 800

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF CAMBODIA

IPF:(1992-96) $105 319 000

(CMB/91/008) - Transport Rehabilitation Study

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	28 October 1992	
Expected duration:	12 months	
Proposed executing agency:	The Asian Development Bank (AsDB)	
Government implementing agency:	The Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC)	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 744 400	Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 744 400	
Parallel Funding:	$ 600 000	Source of funds: AsDB
Administrative & Operational Support Services	$ 74 400	Agency: AsDB

Project background

Cambodia's transport system has been heavily damaged and/or severely neglected during more than 20 years of conflict. External support to the transport sector during the 1980s was very limited and confined to assistance from the former Eastern Bloc. This assistance came to a complete standstill in 1990.

UNTAC's operations and rehabilitation programmes place immense demands on the country's already fragile transport infrastructure to support. Also, Cambodia's reconstruction and socio-economic development will depend to a great extent on the rehabilitation and improvement of the transport sector.

The Secretary-General's Appeal for "Cambodia's Immediate Needs and National Rehabilitation" identified a total amount of (US)$ 77 million to meet the most urgent rehabilitation needs in the transport sector during the transitional period. In view of the magnitude of the rehabilitation effort, and the multitude of project proposals emanating in this regard, a systematic approach must be adopted for the planning, coordination and financing of future investments in the transport sector.

The present project will facilitate the coordination and funding of capital and technical assistance in the transport sector. It will determine priorities for the rehabilitation of the transport infrastructure and undertake pre-investment studies for emergency and other specific rehabilitation projects. The project will cover the roads and bridges, railway, ports and inland waterways sub-sectors, thereby focusing on arterial movements and systems of passengers and goods transport.

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Description of project

The immediate objective of the project is to facilitate the planning, coordination and funding of technical and capital assistance for the transport sector in Cambodia by screening and prioritizing Cambodia's most urgent transport rehabilitation needs. and preparing priority rehabilitation projects at the pre-feasibility level to be submitted for funding to the donor community.

At the end of the project it is expected that: (1) the existing key transport facilities, current traffic volumes and forecasts of future traffic volumes requirements will have been assessed; (2) a programme of emergency and other priority projects, identifying both capital investment and technical assistance requirements, will have been developed in two phases: ▸ a first port-folio of urgently needed rehabilitation projects prepared at the pre-feasibility level to be presented for funding to the donor community after four months of project activities, and more specifically to the AsDB which has allocated (US)$ 34 million for the transport sector under the Special Rehabilitation Loan for Cambodia designed for quick implementation and disbursment in 1993/1994; ▸ a second port-folio, finalized in 12 months which will include less urgent rehabilitation projects requiring more in-depth analysis in engineering and economic terms for implementation during the next five years; (3) the national institutional and technical capacity in the transport sector will have been assessed and a range of options for related sectoral refoms and training requirements will have been prepared; and (4) two donor coordination meetings, i.e. one after four months and one after 12 months will have been organized to seek donor funding.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one work-month for an evaluation consultant; 55 per cent of the total cost of a subcontract which will entail: ▸ the services of a team of consultants comprising, a senior transport economist for 12 work-months, a transport economist for 11 work-months, a senior highway engineer for 12 work-months, a mechanical engineer for 10 work-months, a bridge engineer for six work-months, two railway specialists for four work-months each, a port engineer for three work-months, an environment specialist for one work-month and the procurement of project equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Under a parallel funding agreement, the AsDB will provide (US)$ 600,000 for one work-month for an evaluation consultant; 45 per cent of the total cost of the subcontract; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	13 800
Subcontract	728 400
Miscellaneous	2 200
Total	744 400

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF INDONESIA

IPF:(1992-96) $ 81 384 000

(INS/88/034) - Income Generating Project for Marginal Farmers and Landless

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	28 October 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Agency for Agricultural Education & Training (AAET) (Ministry of Agriculture)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 2 290 500 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 1 184 900
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 1 936 900
Total UNDP budget:	$ 5 412 300

Project background

Agriculture plays a crucial role in Indonesia's socio-economic development, accounting for 57 per cent of the labour force. The Government of Indonesia's Fifth Five-Year Development Plan (1989 to 1994) continues to place great emphasis on the agricultural sector as a major source of growth; however, the rate of employment growth in this sector has been declining. The average farm size is only 1.05 hectares, and in densely populated Java, which accounts for at least 60 percent of rural households, average farm size is less than 0.5 hectares. There are also large numbers of landless tenant households, estimated at 0.93 million or 5.4 percent of total farm households. Also, about 30 percent of rural households live below the official poverty level.

The above-mentioned project supports the Government's Income Generation Programme for Small Farmers (Proyek Pembinaan Peningkatan Pendapatan Petani Kecil or "P4K") implemented by the Agency for Agricultural Education and Training (AAET) of the Ministry of Agriculture. The P4K Programme is aimed at improving the welfare of the small farmer through income generation strategies and provision of micro-credit through the Small Farmer Group Credit Programme established with a (US) $10.6 million loan from IFAD and (US) $2.6 million from Bank Rakyat Indonesia.

In the last three years, the project has been involved in a multitude of advisory and training activities to strengthen AAET's capabilities in the formation of Small Farmer Groups (SFGs) and in providing assistance to these groups in business opportunity identification/selection, preparation of business plans, accessing credit, running a business, obtaining technical know-how, generating contacts and reinvesting savings. As a result, the project has made significant achievements such as: (1) it is operational in over

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2,000 villages; (2) 9,250 SFGs formed (on target) with at least ten members each; (3) 30 per cent of these are women.s groups (on target); (4) 61 percent have received training; (5) 50 percent of SFGs have prepared business plans; (6) 50 percent have received credit; (7) US$1.8 million credit has been disbursed; (8) credit arrears are only 0.62 percent; (9) 1,154 SFGs have repaid capital in full; (10) 3,656 local leaders and 2,492 key farmers have participated in the project; (11) 11,839 members of SFGs have joined village cooperatives; (12) 938 staff trained from other ministries, NGOs and training Institutions; and (13) two-way management information systems have been established.

The evaluation mission of July 1992 concluded that the project has brought real economic and social benefits to poor people in rural areas, and that its methodology of bottom-up planning and participatory approaches is well developed. Both the evaluation mission and the TPR meeting of July 1992, recommended a two-year extension of the project in order to ensure that: (i) project results are sustained at both the programme/institutional level of the Government and at the SFG level; (ii) project targets for raising incomes amongst SFG are fully achieved; (iii) the majority of the SFGs undergo the entire cycle of income generating activities provided by the project; and (iv) the project's methodologies are replicated in other areas targeted by the P4K programme.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) raise the income of marginal farmers and the poor in rural communities; (b) develop the institutional framework for agricultural extension and credit services; and (c) enhance small farmers' capabilities to avail of the services offered and enable them to pursue income earning opportunities.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a senior technical adviser/monitoring and evaluation adviser (22.5 man-months), a national project coordinator/institutional development adviser (23.5 man-months), a women's enterprise development adviser (12 man-months), five field-level income generating training specialists (48 man-months), one provincial level income-generating activities specialist (12 man-months), a short-term consultancy both international (six man-months) & national (30 man-months); subcontracts with universities and NGOs on information systems audit; training of trainers and training materials; and computer equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	2 290 500
Subcontract	203 100
Training	1 870 900
Equipment	695 600
Miscellaneous	352 200
Total	5 412 300

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